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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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Michel Serpelloni

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11/13/2008

YOUNG & THOMPSON

209 Madison Street

Suite 500

ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314

EXAMINER

SASAN, ARADHANA

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

1615

MAIL DATE

DELIVERY MODE

11/13/2008

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/534,038

Applicant(s)

SERPELLONI, MICHEL

Examiner

ARADHANA SASAN

Art Unit

1615

Period for Reply -- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 09 September 2008.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 10-30 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 10-30 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-946)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/CDC)
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____
- Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

DETAILED ACTION

Status of Application

1. The remarks, amendments, Request for Continued Examination filed on 09/09/2008 are acknowledged.
2. Claims 10, 17, 20, 24 and 29-30 have been amended.
3. Claims 10-30 are included in the prosecution.

Continued Examination under 37 CFR 1.114

4. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 09/09/2008 has been entered.

Response to Arguments

Rejection of claims 10-30 under 35 USC § 103(a)

5. Applicant's arguments, see Page 9, filed 09/09/08, with respect to the rejection of claims 10-30 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tsukuda et al. (US 2002/0146487) in view of Fouache et al. (US 6,630,586) have been fully considered and are persuasive in light of the amendment that excludes soybean proteins. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made over Ono et al. (US 5,080,908) in view of Fouache et al. (US

6,630,586), and over Olinger et al. (US 5,204,115) and in view of Fouache et al. (US 6,630,586).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claims 10-12, 16-19, 23-26 and 29-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ono et al. (US 5,080,908) in view of Fouache et al. (US 6,630,586).

The claimed invention is a method for preparing granules of active substances containing dietary fiber. The method consists of granulating a mixture of active substances and branched maltodextrins having between 15 and 35% of 1-6 glucoside linkages, a reducing sugar content of less than 20%, a polymolecularity index of less than 5 and a number-average molecular mass M_n at most equal to 4500g/mol. The branched maltodextrins content is between 3 and 13% by weight of the mixture to be granulated. The active substances are selected from the group consisting of starches, starch derivatives, sugars, strong sweeteners, enzymes, vitamins, and pharmaceutical active principles. The active substances do not include soybean proteins.

Ono teaches vitamin B₁₂-containing granules (Col. 1, lines 4-8). The vitamin B₁₂ composition was prepared by using an adsorbent carrier consisting of starch and dextrin

(Col. 2, lines 25-31). Ono teaches that the dextrin is available on hydrolysis of starch and various types of dextrin, including maltodextrin can be used (Col. 2, lines 44-47). Dextrin and starch are mixed together first, vitamin B₁₂ is dissolved in water, the vitamin B₁₂ solution is added to the starch dextrin mixture for a uniform dispersion of vitamin B₁₂, and the mixture can be fluidized in a fluidized-bed equipment and spray dried (Col. 2, line 54 to Col. 3, line 13). The resulting granules can be subjected to size selection (Col. 3, lines 31-32). Example 1 discloses the method of preparing granules of a mixture of starch and dextrin and cyanocobalamin (vitamin B₁₂) (Col. 3, line 56 to Col. 4, line 5).

Ono does not expressly teach branched maltodextrins having between 15 and 35% of 1-6 glucoside linkages, a reducing sugar content of less than 20%, a polymolecularity index of less than 5 and a number-average molecular mass Mn at most 4500g/mol.

Fouache teaches branched maltodextrins with "22 and 35% ... glucosidic linkages 1→6, a content of reducing sugars lower than 20%, a polymolecularity index lower than 5 and a number molecular weight Mn at most equal to 4500g/mole" (Col. 2, lines 37-42). An acariogenic composition comprising branched maltodextrins and at least one polyol (chosen from sorbitol, mannitol, xylitol and maltitol) is disclosed (Col. 4, lines 15-19). "The content of glucosidic linkages 1→6, of between 22 and 35%, gives the branched maltodextrins ... a character of indigestibility, the consequence of which is to reduce their calorific value by preventing their assimilation at the level of the small intestine" (Col. 2, lines 45-49).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the method of preparing granules of a mixture of starch and dextrin and cyanocobalamin (vitamin B₁₂), as taught by Ono, substitute the dextrin with branched maltodextrins, as taught by Fouache, and produce the instant invention.

One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because the maltodextrin taught by Ono (Col. 2, lines 44-47) can be substituted with the branched maltodextrins taught by Fouache (Col. 2, lines 37-42) given the advantage that the branched maltodextrins are indigestible, i.e. can be used as a source of dietary fiber (Col. 2, lines 45-49). Moreover, Fouache also teaches the advantage the branched maltodextrins as providing an acariogenic composition comprising (Col. 4, lines 15-19). One of ordinary skill in the art would substitute the maltodextrin of Ono with the branched maltodextrin of Fouache with a reasonable expectation of success in producing a functional product with the nutritional advantages of including an indigestible dietary fiber and having an acariogenic composition.

From the teachings of the references, it is apparent that one of ordinary skill in the art would have had a reasonable expectation of success in producing the claimed invention. Therefore, the invention as a whole was *prima facie* obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, as evidenced by the references, especially in the absence of evidence to the contrary.

Regarding instant claims 10, 24 and 30, the method for preparing granules and the step of granulating active substances would have been obvious over the method for preparing granules of starch, dextrin and vitamin B₁₂, as taught by Ono (Col. 2, line 54

to Col. 3, line 13 and Col. 3, line 56 to Col. 4, line 5). The step of mixing the active substance with branched maltodextrins would have been obvious over mixing of starch and dextrin with vitamin B₁₂, as taught by Ono (Col. 2, line 54 to Col. 3, line 13 and Col. 3, line 56 to Col. 4, line 5) in view of the branched maltodextrins taught by Fouache (Col. 2, lines 37-42). The content of the branched maltodextrins (between 3 and 13% by weight of the mixture to be granulated) would have been obvious over the 5 to 30 weight percent of dextrin on a total amount of vitamin B₁₂, dextrin and starch, as taught by Ono (Col. 2, lines 56-57). The limitation of the active substance would have been obvious over the vitamin B₁₂, dextrin and starch, as taught by Ono (Col. 2, lines 56-57). The active substance is not a soybean protein and instant claims do not exclude the presence of vitamin B₁₂, dextrin and starch. The limitation of the powdered mixture of claim 24 would have been obvious over the powdered starch, dextrin and vitamin B₁₂ taught by Ono (Col. 2, lines 56-57).

Regarding instant claims 11-12, 16 and 25-26, the limitations of the active substances selected from starches, starch derivatives (claim 11), dextrins, maltodextrins, branched maltodextrins (claim 12), and vitamins (claim 16) would have been obvious over the vitamin B₁₂, dextrin and starch, as taught by Ono (Col. 2, lines 56-57) in view of the branched maltodextrin taught by Fouache (Col. 2, lines 37-42).

Regarding instant claims 17 and 29, the method steps would have been obvious over the method of preparing granules of a mixture of starch and dextrin and cyanocobalamin (vitamin B₁₂) where the vitamin B₁₂ was dissolved in 4.5 l of pure water,

as taught by Ono (Col. 3, line 56 to Col. 4, line 5) in view of the branched maltodextrin taught by Fouache (Col. 2, lines 37-42).

Regarding instant claim 18, the limitation of approximately 5% maltodextrin would have been obvious over the 5 to 30 weight percent of dextrin on a total amount of vitamin B₁₂, dextrin and starch, as taught by Ono (Col. 2, lines 56-57) in view of the branched maltodextrin taught by Fouache (Col. 2, lines 37-42).

Regarding instant claim 19, the limitation of the water that is introduced in a proportion of 10% by weight of the resulting mixture would have been obvious over the 4.5 l of pure water, as taught by Ono (Col. 3, line 56 to Col. 4, line 5).

Regarding instant claim 23, the limitation of the maltodextrins having between 15 and 35% of 1-6 glucoside linkages, a reducing sugar content of less than 20%, a polymolecularity index of less than 5 and a number-average molecular mass Mn at most equal to 4500 g/mol that is used as a granulation binder for active substances would have been obvious over the dextrin used in the granule by Ono (Col. 2, lines 25-31) in view of the branched maltodextrin taught by Fouache (Col. 2, lines 37-42).

8. Claims 10, 13-16, 20, 24, 27-28 and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Olinger et al. (US 5,204,115) in view of Fouache et al. (US 6,630,586).

Olinger teaches a method of producing a xylitol granulate that comprises xylitol and a non-cariogenic binder such as a hydrogenated starch hydrolysate (Col. 1, lines 6-

21). Intense sweeteners (such as saccharin, acesulfame K, stevioside, and sucralose) can also be incorporated in the xylitol granulate (Col. 6, lines 20-25). The method of producing the xylitol granulate consists of granulating milled xylitol with a non-cariogenic binder (such as hydrogenated starch hydrolysate in the range of about 0.5% to about 5% by weight) and screening the resulting granulate (Col. 6, line 65 to Col. 7, line 8). Example 10 discloses the method of production of a xylitol granulate with a hydrogenated starch hydrolysate (3% by weight) (Col. 11, lines 50-59).

Olinger does not expressly teach branched maltodextrins having between 15 and 35% of 1-6 glucoside linkages, a reducing sugar content of less than 20%, a polymolecularity index of less than 5 and a number-average molecular mass M_n at most 4500g/mol.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the method of preparing a granulate of xylitol and hydrogenate starch hydrolysate, as taught by Olinger, substitute the hydrogenate starch hydrolysate with branched maltodextrins, as taught by Fouache, and produce the instant invention.

One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to substitute the hydrogenate starch hydrolysate with branched maltodextrins because of the advantage that the branched maltodextrins are indigestible, i.e. can be used as a source of dietary fiber (Col. 2, lines 45-49). Moreover, Fouache also teaches the advantage the branched maltodextrins as providing an acariogenic composition comprising (Col. 4, lines 15-19). One of ordinary skill in the art would substitute the hydrogenate starch hydrolysate of

Olinger with the branched maltodextrin of Fouache with a reasonable expectation of success in producing a functional product with the nutritional advantages of including an indigestible dietary fiber and having an acarigenic composition.

Regarding instant claims 10, 24 and 30, the method for preparing granules and the step of granulating active substances would have been obvious over the method for preparing the xylitol granulate with a hydrogenated starch hydrolysate, as taught by Olinger (Col. 11, lines 50-59). The step of mixing the active substance with branched maltodextrins would have been obvious over mixing of xylitol with a 50% solution of a hydrogenated starch hydrolysate, as taught by Olinger (Col. 11, lines 50-59) in view of the branched maltodextrins taught by Fouache (Col. 2, lines 37-42). The content of the branched maltodextrins (between 3 and 13% by weight of the mixture to be granulated) would have been obvious over the about 3% by weight of hydrogenated starch hydrolysate taught by Olinger (Col. 11, lines 57-59). The limitation of the active substance would have been obvious over the xylitol granulate with a hydrogenated starch hydrolysate, as taught by Olinger (Col. 11, lines 50-59). The active substance is not a soybean protein and instant claims do not exclude the presence of xylitol or hydrogenated starch hydrolysate. The limitation of the powdered mixture of claim 24 would have been obvious over the milled xylitol taught by Olinger (Col. 11, line 53).

Regarding instant claims 13-16, and 27-28, the limitations of the hydrogenated starch hydrolysates (claims 13 and 27), polyols (claims 14-15 and 28), and strong sweeteners (claim 16) would have been obvious over the xylitol, hydrogenated starch

hydrolysate (Col. 1, lines 6-21) and intense sweeteners (such as saccharin, acesulfame K, stevioside, and sucralose) (Col. 6, lines 20-25), as taught by Olinger.

Regarding instant claims 20-21, the limitation of preparing a solution of branched maltodextrins at a solids content of between 10 and 50% would have been obvious over the 50% solution of the hydrogenated starch hydrolysate as taught by Olinger (Col. 11, lines 54-57) in view of the branched maltodextrins taught by Fouache (Col. 2, lines 37-42).

Regarding instant claim 22, the limitation of the solution of branched maltodextrins that has a solids content of approximately 5%, by dry weight of the total solids content of the mixture would have been obvious over the about 3% by weight hydrogenated starch hydrolysate as taught by Olinger (Col. 11, lines 57-59) in view of the branched maltodextrins taught by Fouache (Col. 2, lines 37-42).

Regarding instant claim 23, the limitation of the maltodextrins having between 15 and 35% of 1-6 glucoside linkages, a reducing sugar content of less than 20%, a polymolecularity index of less than 5 and a number-average molecular mass M_n at most equal to 4500 g/mol that is used as a granulation binder for active substances would have been obvious over the hydrogenated starch hydrolysate used as a granulation binder, as taught by Olinger (Col. 11, lines 57-59), in view of the branched maltodextrin taught by Fouache (Col. 2, lines 37-42).

Conclusion

9. No claims are allowed.
10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Aradhana Sasan whose telephone number is (571) 272-9022. The examiner can normally be reached Monday to Thursday from 6:30 am to 5:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Michael Woodward, can be reached at 571-272-8373. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

/Aradhana Sasan/
Examiner, Art Unit 1615

/MP WOODWARD/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 1615